er. in-

ans has gh-nd

nd,

fe

e-

ac a

THE

REHEARSAL.

1. Whether the Review or I is most against Parliaments.

What has Provok'd the Review to this Passion against the Present Parliament.

3. His Supposition overthrows the Revolution, and unhinges the Present Go-

4. He wou'd be King Himself. And sets Himself up above the People, as well

as above Kings and Parliaments.
5. His Flower of Rhetorick upon those who take the Oaths in Hypocrify, as a New Monster.

6. Former Examples shew'd him - And Later.

WEDNESDAY, July 21. 1708.

Hat was it cou'd (1.) Country-man. Provoke the Review to Attack

the Parliament in that Violent Manner as you flew'd in your Last? For he Flew upon them, as the Saying is, Without Fear or Wit. If you had faid the Half of that I know what wou'd have become of you-Yet they Accuse you of not being a Friend to Parliaments, because you wou'd keep the Prerogative above them. And, sure, I think that more Reasonable, than to set De-Foe above them, and Every such as he in England, to make Devils of them, and Cry to

Arms against them!

Rehearfal. I am not against Parliaments, I think them an Excellent Constitution. But as the Corruption of the Best things is the Worst, so when some wou'd Raise the Parliament above the Crown, and give them a Coercion over it, the Consequences are Dreadful, and is an Utter Dissolution of our Conflitution. They are the King's Great Council, as they are Call'd in Law, and as they were in their Original Constitution. But when, instead of Councellors, they wou'd fet up (as in Forty One) to be Co-Ordinate Powers, and at last Superior to the King, and to Sit as Judges upon him: Then— Then— it is that I Oppose them. And I have all the Law in England on my fide. And they can never Derive a Power from the People to make them Superior to the King, which will not make e-very De-Foe and Tutchin and every man in the Nation Superior to them. For the Ori-Deriv'd. And they may fee it now in this Attempt of De-Fae upon them. And And tho' his Power be but small, yet it may Influence others. And we have feen his Heirs, and yet presently after took all the Nations Enflam'd from such Beginnings. Revalution-Oaths? To suppose they Aced

There is fuch a thing as a People being Poison'd with ill Principles, by a Multitude of Papers and Pamphlets. And never was any Nation fo Ply'd with them as ours has been of late Years. And I have ventur'd in the Gap against a Great Multitude, And

hope I have lost no Ground.

(2) But now, Country-man, as to your Queftion what has Provok'd the Review at this time? I'll tell you the Case. Ther are some who have lately Qualify'd themselves, and are Cholen in this Parliament. This frightens the Review and his Friends out of their Wits. They fancy there is a Snake in the Grass, and that these have not thrown off their old Principles, tho' they have ta-ken the New Oaths. And all the former Part of this Review we have been upon, Num. 35. is spent upon these, whom he calls Abjuration taking Jacobites. And in-deed he Paints them out in such a manner as I believe you never Read the like. He will let them be neither Christians nor Infidels, Papists nor Protestants, Britains nor Foraigners, High-Church nor Low; Yet all of these together, and none of them! He makes fuch Monsters of them as never were seen at Bartholomew-Fair! And then Supposing such to Corrupt the Parliament, he Ends with making them a House of Devils, and Satan their Speaker! And calls to Acms against them, as you have heard.

(3.) Country-m. But is it not Uncharitable to Suppose that a Man takes an Oath against his own Mind? We ought Rather to think he has Chang'd his Mind, when he Swears Contrary to what he Profels'd before. Otherwise what shall we say to them who took the Oaths to the late King James and

Hypocritically, and Contrary to their own Perstrassion, wou'd be to Dissolve the Government, and take away all Security in Oaths. But when a Man has Qualify'd himself according to all that the Law Requires, for Mr. De-Foe to put his Finger upon this or that Man or any Party of Men, and say they Act not Sincerly, and Point them out to the Nation to be Mobb'd and Tore in Pieces, I say this is to Undermine the Government, and to Suppose that they are Sure of no Body. It is taking the whole Government upon Himself, that none shall be Trusted or Employ'd but whom he thinks sit! And if any others be Admitted into the Parliament, he will Metamorphose them into a House of Devils, and Declare War against them, and Spirit up the Mobb to Destroy them!

(4.) Rehears. And here he takes upon him to Oppose his own Original of Power, the People. For None are Admitted to the House of Commons but who are Chose by the People. But no Matter for that—
The People may be Silly, may be Impos'd upon, may be Brib'd and Cheated. Therefore Mr. De Foe will Correct their Choice, and Raise them up in Arms against their own Choice! And this Truly shews what these Orators for the Power of the People, mean by the People, Every Man means Himself, and no more! He wou'd be Judge of the People, as well as of Kings and Parliaments! That is, in Short, Every Man wou'd be King! And that is all the Sense of these Declamations for the People, for Liberty and Property, and all the Cant of Rebellion, to Cheat and Gull the Silly People to their own Destruction, to Raise them up in Arms against one another, to Break through the Laws and an Establish'd Constitution, that they might be Preserved by an Osurper or a Rebel, who must Overturn both Laws and Constitution, to Gain the Power to Keep them Inviolable!

(5.) Country-m. This Review says of these Men whom he Supposes take the Oaths in Deceit,

Tis no breach of my Charity to fay;
These are a sort of Men, that the World
never saw before; Language it self never
formed a Word Significant or Expressive of their Character; Human Invention
never tound an Image to Represent
them, or Human Imagination an Idea to
Conceive them by.

(6.) Rehears. If that were True, Mr. De Foe had not been half so Angry. But he has a Right Idea of those Times wherein his fort of Saints Screw'd themselves into Power, by the Self same Method of Playing with Oaths. And he's Afraid their Devil

fhou'd be Outdone! Nothing Vexes one like having the Tables turn'd upon him, and to be ferv'd in his own Kind!

Vo

3· 4· 5· 6. 7· 8. 9·

The Conat

fo Si V hi hi b

Po li Li

For was ther an Oath the Godly took, But in due Time and Place they Broke? Didn't they, to the Glory of the Lord, Perjure themselves, and break their Word? For having first Broke both Th' Allegeance and Supremacy Oath, Did not they Force the Nation To Take and Break the Protestation? To Swear and after to Recant The Solemn League and Covenant? Didn't they Swear in Express Words To Prop and Back the House of Lords, And after Turn'd out the whole House full Of Peers, as Dangerous and Un-Usefull?

With many more Instances the Pon gives. And they had Casuistry then too, and cou'd Solve all this, for

He that Imposes an Oath makes it, Not he that for's Convenience takes it. Then how can any Man be faid To Break an Oath he never made?

But to Come Nearer our Times, and to shew that these Saints are the same Saints still in their Successors,

This the Constant Rule and Practise Of all their late Apostles Acts is.

For didn't they Swear to the 'late K. James, and Vow Eternal Loyalsy, to nim in their Addresses, and took God to Witness! When at the very same time they were Betraying him, and now Boast of it!

And what is their Playing with the Sacramental Test, which is as Sucred as an Oath? And yet they Complain of it, which shews they do it not Willingly—only Occasionaly—And may not others say the same? So that we see,

In the Wicked there's no Vice Of which the Saints havn't a Spice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Wolf Stript of his Shepherds Cloathing in answer to a late Celebrated Book intitul'd Moderation a Vertue.

THE Scripture History of the Sabbath. By Samuel Grascome a Presbyter of the Church of England.

A Discourse by way of Dialogue, on Providence, the Happiness of a Religious Lite the Divine Authority of the Scriptures, the Doctrine of the ever Blessed Trinity and the Wissom of God in the Creation of the World by Sir Humpiny

The Reasonableness of a Tolleration enquir'd into purely on Church Principles in several Letters.